"PAS UN SOU!"

The great bear of Russia turned. His yes were bright, his scanty hair was umbled, he looked like a strong man who has been through a fight and wants rest. Sakhalin is divided," he said.

"But indemnity? Indemnity?" cried a ozen in Russian, French, English. "Pas un soul" said Witte, hammering

every word. "Vive la Russe! Vive la Russe!" velled the Frenchmen. The Germans, the Russiens, even the Italians took it up. Witte bowe ! but did not smile. He turned, and climbed the stairs. At the door of his room he met Gen. Yermaloff. The statesman threw his arm over the shoulder of the soldier and the door closed behind

WITTE KIRSES ROSEN.

News came up from Kittery later how Witte and Rosen had passed the bridge from the navy yard. They were both smiling broadly, but as white as sheets. As the automobile shot across the bridge Witte was seen to lean over, seize Rosen in his arms, and kiss him on both cheeks, Russian fashion. The squad of correspondents standing by the gate ran forward certain that there was big news, but the chauffeur waved his hand at them and put on all power.

As the day went on the Wentworth ectiled down to debate whether this was a pusillanimous backdown on the part of Japan or a great display of magnanimity. The summer people of the hotel and the afternoon visitors from Portsmouth collecte I bets and chaffed the correspondants for the educated talent has all been on the wrong side. Nine-tenths, at times nin ty-nine one-hundredths of the correspon leuts, the financial agents and the international spies have been cocksure that it was war. The pikers, the visitors, the ran's outsiders have scoffed at this opinion.

"They'll make peace somehow," they have stid all along. This was their day of triumph.

Witte and Rosen had only come up for luncheon. The Japanese remained at the navy yard. Before 2 o'clock the Russian envoys, still grinning, but a great deal more calm, had started back. No Japan-

PEACE BELLS RINGING.

The afternoon came off sweet and balmy after the gloomy morning. It was nearly was ringing for peace, as it has rung after | said to-day: five wars of the republic.

A maute or two later, and every bell

in town joined in. Then the factory Perhaps I am more hopeful than the rest. whistles, the steamer whistles; and the sirens took it up along the river. The wounds blended by distance made a pleasant with Portsmouth thought that it was a meant only a fight for territory and treasure. chime of bells. Kittery came in Even In addition to all that, we have won prestige. little New Castle started the bell in the The world seems to have forgotten that uld Congregational Church.

whoop her up." Portsmouth had the news already, but was waiting for official notice. When the fire bells joined the church belle people ran out into the street saking where the fire was. The police and the evening newspapers were on hand to inform. Policeman Pelham at the Sa are assured the people that there was prace and that it would be known as the "Peace of Portsmouth." There was some chering at this. Then leading citizens pers aded the crowd to stay till the official automobiles passed down Main street. No. when at half past 5 the envoys passed there was a respectable border on the sidewa'rs and cheering all along the line.

Even the farmhouses had it. At the farm of the Little Duck Pond on the Portsmouth-Went worth road the farmer had his family and is help on a hayrack to wave hats and cheer.

JAPS ALSO CHEERED.

The departure of Komura and Takahi a sad been telephoned from Kittery to the ...entworth, so that we were waiting on the plazza-summer girls, summer men, repo ters, correspondents, telegraph, opra'ers, bellboys, clerk-every one. The red an o came over the bridge to the carriage dive, and the crowd raised hats and cloe ed again and again.

taneous as that for Mr. Witte, who is a personal favorite aside from his cause, but it was just as loud. Komura hardly noticed it The boy did not have time to pay attenat all. There was just a bit of a smile under his heavy mustache. Takahira raised his hat a triffe. Sato bowed. A dozen hands stretched out to them, but they pushed on to the elevator. Only Sato lingered for the most important of his famous official statements. He laughed aloud as the correspondents shoved him into the band stand. where all could hear.

If the lobby of the Wentworth was lively before, it is a hubbub to-night. On either side a dozen operators from two telegraph companies are clicking out messages to the five continents and the islands of the bea. The women are all out. This evening's parade is a part of history and as it is their last chance there is a great display of silks, laces and foreign orders.

To-morrow, a good number of the correspondents, some of the attaches and most of the summer guests will get out-if the hotel can handle their baggage. If the completion of the treaty is likely to take | Japan thirty-six years ago, and has been more than a week, the staying guests will be moved into the annex now occupied by the Russians.

PORTSMOUTH WANTS THE FAME. The Wentworth's day of glory is over. Portsmouth, capital of the world for a

month is going to celebrate later with

fireworks, parades and speeches. If this

Simplicity. Results.

These are the infallible earmarks of a Library Bureau card or filing sys-

Library Bureau 316 Broadway

some one or other is going to be very unpopular in New Hampshire. The natives refused to be satisfied to-day until the evening newspapers came out with a statement from Mr. Peirce which affirmed that the city's name would be tied tight to the

They were talking in the palm garden to-night of that little scene in the lobby when the great news was flashed to usof how people act at such a crisis, of how one feature flashes out upon one man and another upon another. The issue of peace or war had been a vital thing to us here, the responsibility for 100,000 lives in Manchuria weighed on our imaginations.

One correspondent, and he not the most sentimental person in the world, told how he had finished his first despatch and stopped to find the tears rolling down his

In the loosening of tongues which followed the first few seconds of astonished silence one summer guest was heard to say to another: "Come on, Jack, let's have the first drink to peace." One remembered that he had seen a naval Ensign, stationed here as boss of the official launch, drawing his sword back and forth in its scabbard. Another marked two summer girls who fell on each other's necks and cried together. "Oh, wont Mr. Takeshita be pleased."

The Russian secretaries and attachés dined to-night with Secretary and Mrs. Pairce This was all according to program. The Jans are to dine there to-morrow night but it came in very pat that the Russians should be celebrating. One would think that Russia had won this war, so high are the spirits of the Slavs, so low these of the Orientals. Word comes out of the navy yard that the Japanese luncheon, which had been rather a merry affair on previous days of the conference, was gloomy and silent. ese official was about the hotel except little On the other hand the three Russian secre-Hennhira, who mooned about and talked taries, who lunched at the navy yard while in dejected tones to the Japanese corre- the envoys returned to the hotel, were clapping each other on the back and pledging Russia in champagne.

PEARS EFFECT IN JAPAN.

Dr. Asakowa, professor of Oriental hiso'c'oc's when the old Paul Revere bell in tory at Dartmouth and the author of a Et. Jol n's Church. Portamouth, sent its work on the causes of the present war, first faint tinkle across the green hills and has been at the Wentworth for several the winding river to the Wentworth. It days, watching the course of events. He

"I am frank to say that I am disappointed. All of the unofficial Japanese feel as I do. I realize that Japan has won everything which she went to war to gain. While we were entitled to indemnity and Sakharmony, so that guests unacquainted halin, a continuance of the war would have before the war Japan was hardly reckoned Secretary Peirce, it appears, had tele- with as a Power, and that she comes out and to the Mayor and asked him to of it a first class Power. As for the money, we will get it back in increased trade. There will be a great era of national expansion.

> "Nevertheless, I fear the result at home If we are disappointed here, who have followed the negotiations and known how hardly our points have been won, what will be the effect when this is suddenly aprung on the nation? It may mean the downfall of the Elder Statesmen. It will certainly mean a grave upheaval in Japanese politics

> But the fact remains that Japan has not only saved her national existence but has leaped from obscurity into national power And this war will not have to be fought over again, as was the Chino-Japanese war."

JAPS DEPRESSED; BUSSIANS JUBILANT. The Japanese are all depressed. They are sitting about the lobbies talking it over in whispers and they refuse to be congratulated. The best they will say is that they are glad the war is over. The Russians. on the other hand, act like victors, and are shaking hands and drinking toasts to the Emperor. The universal feeling among diplomats, guests and correspondents is that Russia has won a great victory.

GOV. M'LANE SELLS CIGARS.

This historic day has not been without its joke. The attendants at the cigar counter are not all renowned for their affability. To-day Gov. McLane of New Hampshire was looking for a newspaper. tion to him, so the Governor, being in a hurry, rushed behind the counter and began to go over the papers himself. A guest of the hotel happened along.

"Hey," he called over the counter to the Governor, "give us two mild Paneteles." The Governor reached into the case and

pulled out two 15-centers. "How much?" asked the guest. "Fifty cents apiece," said the Governor, smiling. He thought the guest would see the point, but he didn't. He had been too long a guest at the Wentworth. He whistled, but laid

down a dollar, pocketed the cigars and

went away. Gov. McLane is going to give

the 70 cents to charity. It is remarked to-night that Portsmouth wek is with her to the last gasp, for Mr. Denison, who is perhaps the first American to draw up a treaty for a first class foreign power, was born at Lancaster, only a few miles away. Denison was graduated from Columbia Law School, w

in the foreign land for twenty-five years. When he began his work Japan knew but | little about diplomacy and less about international law. In a sense he was her tutor in both. Japan kept foreigners strictly out of her army and navy in this war. Denison is the only Caucasian who has had an important part in the whola business . From a rather unconsidered figure in the negotiations he comes at once to major med the "Treaty of Portsmouth" | prominence.

manufacture Arismost a company of

TOOK 88 DAYS TO BRING PEACE

ROOSEVELT'S FIRST STEP WAS TAKEN ON JUNE 2.

History of the Activities of the President to Bring the Helligerents Together and Their Successful Ending - A Momentous Diptomatic Document.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19. Just eighty-eight days have elapsed since President Roosevelt took his first step in his plan for peace although that first step was not the initial one. It was on June 2 that President Roosevelt summoned Count Cassini to the White House. He discussed the situation with the Russian diplomat asking his opinion on his Government's attitude, talking as he had talked with Minister Takahira concerning the situation.

To Count Cassini he expressed the opinion that the war should end. All this followed closely the engagement in the Sea of Japan, when the Russian fleet was annihilated. It was not the President's first step toward peace, although the prospects at that time were far brighter than when he tried before.

As long ago as February the President learned from Minister Takahira substantially what terms Japan would accept. At contended were the integrity of Manchuria and Japanese preponderance in Corea. No indemnity was demanded. The President, with no advice or suggestion attached sent the terms to Russia.

The St. Petersburg Government, with its fleet in the Indian Ocean, refused to consider peace. The fleet sailed on and was completely defeated. A week passed and President Roosevelt decided to act. On June 2 he expressed his opinion to Count Cassini. A day or two later, firm in his intentions, and sure, by direct correspondence, of the support of France and Germany, he instructed Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to ask an audience with the Czar.

A long despatch giving detailed instructions as to what to say went to Mr. Meyer and on June 7 he was received at Tsarskoesame day received a letter from Emperor William. The Kaiser voiced sentiments similar to those of President Roosevelt and, influenced by the heads of two great nations, the Czar consented to join in

conference with the Japanese.

For ten days the White House was the scene of history making incidents. Minman Emperor and the President was carried on through Baron Speck von Sternburg. French Ambassador," was a frequent caller, and France's support was active, although France as Russia's ally and good friend, could not be so free as the Kaiser in urging the Czar to end the war.

Sure of his ground, for Japan had all along agreed to hold a conference if Russia's consent could be gained, the President on June 8 sent an identical note to Tokio and St. Petersburg containing the formal proposition for peace. Mr. Griscom, the United States Minister at Tokio, was told to present the note to the Japanese Government and to say that an exact copy had been sent to the Russian Government. He was instructed further to say that as soon as each Government had received the agreement the text would be made public in Washington.

On June 9 the note was made public On the following day (Saturday, June 10) the Japanese acceptance of the President's proposal was received. The Russian reply did not come on that day, nor on the next-Sunday. At that time, when the situation was infinitely critical, there was much anxiety. On Monday, the 12th, however, Count Cassini called at the White House and personally; as well as orally, presented Russia's reply. Like the Japanese answer,

it was favorable.

But Count Cassini only told the President that Russia had accepted, and there Russia's sincerity. This aroused the suspicion of the Japanese, and again there was anxiety. But on the day following the written Russian answer was handed to Mr. Meyer at the Foreign Office in St Petersburg.

Then came the question of selecting a place of meeting. Washington was thought well of, but neither country suggested it. Russia desired Paris, Japan wanted Chefoo. Neither was acceptable to the other. Geneva was considered; the President mentioned The Hague, but the matter finally simmered down to an agreement on Washington, and announcement of this was made on June 15 Then it became apparent that Wasnington long conference, and it was decided to hold the session at Portsmouth.

The question of the personality of the

plenipotentiaries hung on for a long time. until finally Japan named Komura and Takahira and Russia Nelidoff and Rosen Later Nelidoff was replaced by Witte as the senior Russian plenipotentiary. The two countries agreed that the conference should begin early in August. The Japenese envoys were the first to assemble in New York and the Russians followed They were all presented to the President and made their way to Portsmouth to fight it out by themselves.

Throughout the pre-conference negotiations there was never a serious hitch. At one time it was said that the Russians would not have plenary powers, that they would be only messengers to transmit the Japanese peace terms from America to Russia. This was, however, dispelled by subsequent

The identical note sent to Japan and Russia containing the President's proposal is a model of diplomatic correspon ence, and now has a great historical value

It is as follows: "The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has nherited ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between those wo great nations.

"The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese Governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with each other The President suggests that those peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents, in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for those

representatives of the two Powers to agree to terms of peace. The President earnestly asks that the Russian Government do now agree to such a meeting, and is asking the Japanese Government likewise to agree. While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to the peace negotiations them-selves, he is entirely willing to do what he

properly can, if the two Powers concerned

CLO. COMMERCHANICAL PROPERTY IN CO.

ging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these pre-liminaries can be arranged directly between the two Powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in

JAPAN'S ORIGINAL DEMANDS. Ferced to Yield on Four Points to Secure

Peace. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 29.-In considering the concessions by both sides it is necessary to revert to the Japanese demands as they were presented when the conference began. In the twelve articles discussed were set forth the principles on which Japan was willing to base a treaty of peace. These principles are set forth in the list that follows, and were given out some weeks ago on good authority. Subsequently it transpired that in the discussion the order was slightly changed. The essential claims of -Japan however, are contained in the list:

1. Recognizing the preponderating infuence of Japan in Cores.

2. The simultaneous evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian and Japanese military forces.

3. The whole transfer to Japan of Russian leasehold in the Liaotung peninsula, Port Arthur and Dalny.

4. Return to China of the civil administration of Manchuria in accordance with tle treaty given by Russia to China on April 8, 1902, which provided that Manchuria would be restored to China in three successive periods of six months each, the failure to carry out which was one of the chief factors of the war. 5 Cession of the island of Sakhalin by

Russia to Japan.

6. The transfer to Japan of all docks, magazines and military warehouses in Port Arthur and Dalny without compensation; all rights in private property to be respected.

7. The transfer to Japan of the railroad between Port Arthur and Dalny and Harbin, part of which is now in Japan's military occupation.

8. Retention by Russia of the main Manchurian line.

9. Russia to reimburse Japan for the expenses of the war.

10. Russia to transfer to Japan all her warships now interned in Pacific ports. 11. The limitation of Russian naval force in the Pacific waters.

12. Japan to have fishing rights on the Siberian coast.

A study of the claims shows at once that Japan has abandoned all the punitive clauses of the original demands and has further cut in half her demand for Sakhalin as contained in Article V. for to Russia she cedes all of Sakhalin north of the fiftieth parallel of latitude. The seizure of Sakhalin was an incident of the war. Japan's old claim on the island was not one of the causes

The main factors were Russia's practica seizure of the Kwantung peninsula after she had made Japan give up her conquest in the Japanese-Chinese war, Russia's sinister encroachments in Manchuria and her efforts to frustrate Japan's influence in

On these points that led to war Japan has enforced her will at the point of the sword. Under the treaty that will be drawn up Russia agrees to carry out the following demands of Japan:

She will recognize Japan's preponderating influence in Corea. She will agree to the simultaneous evacuation of Manchuris by both armies. She will transfer to Japan the Russian lessehold in the Liaotung penirisula, the Kwantung peninsula, with Port Arthur and Dainy and the docks, magazines and military, warehouses.

She will transfer to China civil administration in Manchuria, in accordance with her agreement signed with China in 1902. She will transfer to Japan the Eastern Chinese Railway from a point some miles south of Harbin to Port Arthur. She will retain, as Japan suggested, the main Manchurian line to Vladivostok. She will yield to Japan fishing rights on the Siberian coasts. She will cede to Japan that part of Sakhalin south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude.

The points of her original demands which Japan receded from are these: The claim for indemnity; all of Sakhalin, for she gets only half; the claim on the Russian warships interned in Pacific ports; the claim for limitation of Russian naval power in the Far Fast.

COMMENDATION FOR ROOSEVELT. Portuguese Peace League Greets Him as Benefactor of Humanity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- The State Department made public to-day a communication to President Roosevelt from the Portuguese Peace League, signed by S. De Magalhaes Lima, president of the organization. The text of the communication

follows: "The civilized world greets you as the benefactor of humanity. Your intervention in the Russo-Japanese war merits the blessings of all those who hope to terminate the era of violence which unhappily still characterizes our time. Your initiative in favoring the next peace conference represents a new tribute furnished by your great mind to the principles of justice and peace, which constitute the foundation of international arbitration. It is the For this double reason the Portugues

Peace League ventures to transmit to your Excellency the hearty felicitations on this event, which history will record as one of the most beautiful of our times." BOMB KILLS POLICE CHIEF. Amassin in Russian Poland Town Gets

Away. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Aug. 29 .- A despatch to the ossische Zeitung from Sosnowice, Russian Poland, says that Chief of Police Czentochan of that city was killed yesterday with a dynamite bomb. The assassin escaped and his identity is unknown.

Somowice has been the scene of serious trouble at intervals since last October when there were anti-Jewish riots. Last February the miners in the district went on strike, and were followed by the iron workers. A state of siege was declared the strikers tried to blow up bridges, and there were riots and encounters with the troops, in one of which fifteen strikers were

ALL PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT.

ONE OF WORLD'S GREATEST DIP-LOMATIC VICTORIES.

Washington Astounded by News of Peace So Unexpectedly Accomplished Japan Is Credited With Great Concessions in the Interest of All Humanity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-The first news Japanese peace envoys was astounding to Washington. No one expected an agree-ment to-day, if at all, and the concessions made by the Japanese caused great sur-Among the few diplomats in Washington

and in Government circles great gratification was expressed.

It is agreed that one of the greatest has been successful, and unlimited praise is given to President Roosevelt. Officials of the State Department, ret-

icent until official details are known, do not withhold expressions of delight that the war is over.

An armistice is the next step, and it is expected here that that question will be quickly settled. Hostilities will cease at

armies will soon withdraw.

The operations of the armies have made Manchuria a barren waste, and it will be the work of months for thousands of Chinese to repair the damage.

That the Japanese have earned the praise

once, and it is likely that the belligerent

of the world is the opinion here. To them is considered belongs the credit for bringing an end to the war. The cry that Japan's resources are exhausted will probably be raised, but it is beyond doubt that Japan's credit is still good and that she could have gone on fighting. "Mr. Witte has won a great diplomatio

victory, so great that it has staggered even him, but the Japanese have won a victory for humanity," is the way one Government official expressed it to-day The generous concessions of Japan are lauded in Washington. Her waiver of

indemnity was most surprising. The cost to Japan has been enormous and it was generally thought she was entitled to some reimbursement.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte expressed his great satisfaction that peace was assured. He said:

"The result of the negotiations at Portsmouth, will be a source of happiness to the whole civilized, world and can hardly fail to earn for our own Government general approbation and .gratitude." Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State,

"A great service has been rendered to many useful and excellent things, but nothing greater than this..
"It is difficult at this time to measure

accurately the profound and wide sweeping importance of his efforts. The outcome is a tribute to his strength of purpose, to his faith and to the power of his personality "The President has personally done more to bring about this much desired

peaceful settlement of the war in the Far

East than the world knows or perhaps will "All the credit and gratitude that can justly be bestowed upon a man who, in the face of dire difficulties and manifold discouragements, singled handed leads wo great warring nations into peaceful ways, should generously and unreservedly

given him. "His achievement is as splendid as it is

"The peace conference and its results are due to President Roosevelt and his genius for doing great things at the right time."

Senator Foraker of the Foreign Relations "I think the President, the whole country and all the world are to be congratulated. Japan is entitled to the highest praise for her ness to make peace would perhaps have been without avail had it not been for the splendid management of the whole matter by President Roosevelt. His action is without precedent and he is entitled to and will receive the very highest credit. I sincerely hope

that the peace will be enduring." KANEKO'S POWERS NOW KNOWN. He Has Been the Mikado's Confidential

Agent, Handling Large Affairs. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- Following the announcement that peace would be the result of the conference at Portsmouth, a Government official to-day felt at liberty to discuss the status of Baron Kaneko the man of mystery, whose frequent calls upon President Roosevelt for the last three weeks have aroused much speculation.

It came out that Baron Kaneko is the confidential agent of the Mikado, with wide powers. He has been in this country in this capacity for fully a year, and many the steps taken by Japan have been guided by him. Characterized upon his arrival here as the Japanese Government's financial agent, he allowed that presump-tion to stand undenied until a few days

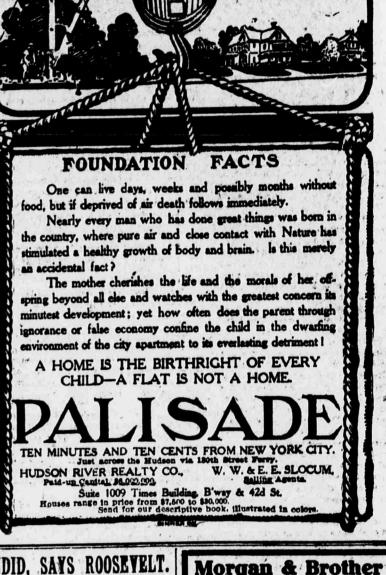
Baron Kaneko's powers are perhaps as great if not greater than those of Mini-ster Takahira when the latter is acting in the capacity of minister plenipotentiary When Baron Kaneko came to this country however, he was not a confidential agent A brilliant speaker and an accomplis and cosmopolitan citizen, he was sent here to arouse public sentiment for Japan. He has made speeches about Japan and the Japanese Governme

He did all he could to cement the friendship between the two peoples. All this was the game he played. Japan realized that the friendship of the American people was valuable to her, and though the sentiment of the country has leaned toward Japan mest decidedly, it was thought advisable to have some one over here to belo the sentiment along. After Baron Kaneko had been here

while it became apparent that he would be a valuable man to confer with President Rosevelt every now and then. That was a year ago, and Kaneko, the mysterious, the elusive, was made a confidential agent. His credentials must have been shown to President Rosevelt at some time and the confidential agent. President Rosevelt at some time or other, although no one seems to know just when. During the pre-conference negotiations he was a frequent visitor at the White House, but his powers were unknown.

Then he was simply the financial agent of the process of the process of the process of the process of the present the process of the present the Then he was simply the linancial agent of Japan, and no one was the wiser. His visits to Sagamore Hill were important, and his standing accounts for the President's calling only for a Russian envoy when he desired to communicate something to the conference last week. Baron Rosen carried his proposition for Russia and Kaneko acted as the Japanese agent.

New Hamburg Liner Here. The new Hamburg-American liner Fuerst ismarck, constructed as a floating sanstorium, finished ber maiden trip Hamburg at this port last night. The line has abandoned the idea of running her for invalids and those in search of recuperation from overtaxed nerves, has decided to put her on the New You Hamburg and Mediterranean-New Y route. She is not a fast boat, but is most luxurious of the line.



SPLENDID, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

PRESIDENT HOPS FROM CHAIR, DELIGHTED WITH NEWS.

Hastens to Tell His Family of the Result of the Peace Conference—Assistant Secretary Peirce Confirms the News -The President's Part in the Parley OYSTER BAY, Aug. 29.-President Roose-

velt was officially notified by Assissant Secretary H. P. Peirce at 8:30 o'clock to-day that the Japanese envoys had waived al claims to indemnity and had agreed to divide Sak halin. The Presi dent was greatly pleased to

get this confirmation of news that reached

him earlier unofficially.

When the news first reached the President by telephone, he was in his library attending to correspondence with Secretary Loeb. As soon as he heard it he leaped from his chair and oried, "This is splendid! This is magnificent!" Then he hastened

to tell his family about it. Soon congratulatory messages began to pour into the executive offices, and they are coming still The official appouncement from Secretary Peirce reads:

"The plenipotentiaries of Japan have withdrawn all claims for reimbursement of war expenses and an agreement has been reached as to a partition of the Island Sakhalin. All main points have been definitely settled. The plenipotentiaries will now proceed to the discussion of the

Thus the President learned that the greatest effort in his career had been

The first great schievement in the direction of peace by the President was when he secured the meeting of the Russian an on Aug. 5.

From that day to this he has watched the proceedings constantly. When Japan's terms were finally announced the President saw that whatever justice there was in Japan's claims Russia would hardly accede to them. Immediately the President began to

work with the Japanese Government to try to induce it to concede a little more. far back as Aug. 16, shortly after the negotiations began, reports were current that the President was communicating with the American legations in Tokio and in St. Petersburg. He was resolved to have peace if possible. On Aug. 18 came Baron Kaneko to Oyster

Bay; when he left he carried a message to the Mikado, urging him to modify his demands in the interests of humanity and peace. But Baron Kaneko had hinted that it would be difficult to get further concessions from his Government.

Promptly then the President asked Baron Rosen to come. Baron Rosen came Saturday, Aug. 19, and the President courtequals but firmly urged him to intercede with his Government for power to yield something and avert a fruitless ending to the negotiations.

"But Russia cannot admit she is van uished," said Baron Rosen. The President fairly begged Rosen not to stand upon such small points and thus again plunge the country into war. The Presi ient, it is said, proposed the idea suggeste by Baron Kaneko, and later by Komura in conference, that half of Sakhalin be redeemed for \$600,000,000. It was believed that Russia would at least make some countermove of conciliation but Russia stood firm. The result is seen in to-day a concessions

on the part of Japan.

"Ornatus et Bonitas."



In All Principal Cities

Storage Warehouses.

222-228 West 47th Street, N. Y.

Near Broadway.

Furniture and works of art boxed and shipped to all parts of the world. Freight charges advanced on goods contigned to our case. Padded vans for the removal of furniture in City or Country.

To insure our services, send at ence for estimate, as our books are rapidly filing for the fall season.

Morgan's Ginger Ale and Club Soda ACKNOWLEDGED BEST—HIGHEST AWARD. Order from your dealer or direct from JOHN MORGAN,

348 West 8th Street, N. Y. 'Phone 438-88th. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 29.—Hippolyte Plasseau financial agent, was before the Examiner in Bankruptcy to-day. He belonged to a firm of Havana bankers and came to London in 1892 and tried to raise a loan of 100,000,000 with which the Cubans might

purchase autonomy from Spain. His pres-

ent liabilities are placed at \$3,666. His

DIED.

assets are 36 cents.

CORY.—At Englewood, N. J., Monday, Aug. 28, 1905, David Uzel, son of Mary W. and the late David Uzel Cory, in the 22d year of his age.

Puneral services will be held at the house of the Misses Lyman, 67 Dwight place, Englewood, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 4:30 P. M.

N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 4:30 P. M.
DELANY.—At his residence, 6 Grand st., Newburgh, N. Y., Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, 1808,
Patrick Delaney.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the ing, \$:15 o'clock, and 10 o'clock at St. Patrick's

Church, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of his soul. Interment in the family plot at St. Patrick's Cometery, Newburgh, N. Y. GIBB .- At laitp. L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 27, John Gibb, in his 7th year.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the

Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 2:15 P. M.

IN MEMORIAM JOHN GIBB.

entered into rest in the 77th, year of his age at his country residence, Afterglow, Jalip, L. I., on Sunday at the sunset hour, Aug. 27, 1906. By the death of this distinguished merchant

the Merchants' Central Club of New York los one of its oldest members and a valued friend, and at a special meeting of the board of gov-ernors of the club, held this date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret of the death of our highly esteemed

fellow member, Mr. John Gibb.

Resolved, That to the bereaved family of Mr.

Gibb and to his surviving business associates

Resolved. That these resolutions be entered on the minutes and a copy be forwarded to Mr. Gibb's family. Resolved, That in tribute to the deceased the following named following named gentlemen are hereby dele-gated as a committee to represent this club at the funeral services at Holy Trinity Church

WALTER KOBBE, President, GRORGE C. ANDREAL. B. H. BRUNDRETT FRED. PLEITMANN. JULIUS KATSER, L. DOMMERICE. A. VONDERMURI THOS. F. VINTOR. F. W. WETTLAUFER, L. RUBCE, JOHN GRIMSHAW, J. B. COZZENS.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary, Aug. 28, 1906

ORTH.-At Westfield, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 27, 1905 Jennie Louise, wife of Charles D. Orth. Services at the home, Dudley avenue, Westfield, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 8:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Libert street, N.Y. City, at 2 P. M., via C. R. R. of N. SCHLEICHER.-On Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1905, at Long Island City, Ruth Schleicher in her

Notice of funeral hereafter. Please omit flowers. SMALL.—At Dalton, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1905 Notice of funeral hereafter. Portland. Me.

papers please copy.
TODD.—On Monday, Aug. 28, 1906, after a brief illness, at his residence, "The Rutland." No. 236 West 67th st., Theodore Wallace Todd. son of the late William W. Todd, in the Sist year of Funeral services will be held at the First hap tist Church, Broadway, corner 79th st., or Thursday, Aug. 31, at 1 P. M. Kindly omi

TURNER.-Suddenly, at his residence, 315 West 97th st., on Monday, Aug. 28, 1905, at Henry Brown Turner, aged 37 years 6 months
P COMPANY, SEVENTE REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1905 .- It is sorrow that the announcement is misthe death of First Sergt. Henry B. bers of the company are requi attend the funeral services at his late ! Aug. 30, 8 P. M. Interment at Cypres. Cemetery, 11 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 30

BALKS BY AUCTION

EDWARD A. KASELLE, Auctioneer, sells

the b aroff down

Hot

stea sun Rus time of t

and

the:

D

the

Mak

Jap
ing di
proces
guns
princi
These
River,
and Co